Some of the steps taken up by NCRPB include:

(i) Preparation of Regional Plan-2001 which is being implemented by the NCR States and the Central Ministries.

(ii) Preparation of 4 Functional Plans relating to transportation, telecommunication, industry and power.

(iii) Prepartion of the Sub-Regional Plans of U.P. and Rajasthan sub-regions.

(iv) Extension of loan facilities to State Governments/agencies to create infrastructure in the NCR area so that pressure on Delhi is reduced.

Slums in metro cities

3076. SHRIMATI SHABANA AZMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of slums in four metro cities, namely, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai and Mumbai;

(b) the number of slum dwellers, metro city-wise;

(c) whether the slum dwellers have access to drinking water, sanitation, drainage, electricity and schools; and

(d) the proposals and schemes of Government to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA): (a) and (b) Slum development being a State subject, State Governments survey and take stock of slums in their respective State. However, Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) conducted a study on slums in 1995-19% and brought out a report titled "A Compendium on Indian slums-1996". According to this report, the estimated slum population for 2001 in four metro cities namely

Kolkata (UA), Delhi (UA), Chennai (UA) and Mumbai (UA) is 43.147 lakhs, 32.628 lakhs, 19.620 lakhs and S8.5S0 lakhs respectively.

An attempt has been made for the first time during the Census of India, 2001 by the Registrar General of India to collect detailed data about slum areas of the country particularly in cities/towns having 50,000 population or more based on 1991 Census and as per the provisional figures of Census of India, 2001 the slum population of four metro cities is as under:—

1.	Kolkata	14.908 lakhs
2.	Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban)	18.546 lakhs
3.	Chennai	7.479 lakhs
4.	Greater Mumbai	58.235 lakhs

(c) and (d) The problem of slum dwellers has been engaging the attention of Government since the 2nd Five Year Plan. A number of programmes/schemes were launched by the Government for improving the economic and environmental conditions of the slum dwellers living all over the country. Some of the important programmes are as under:—

The Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) scheme is in operation in the States Sector through which basic facilities like water supply, sewerage, storm water drains, community facilities, widening and paving of paths/lanes, street lighting are provided in the existing slums by the State Governments.

During 1996 to ameliorate the living condition of slum dwellers the Central Government launched a scheme namely National Slum Development Programme (NSDP), under which the funds are provided by the Central Government in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for provision of basic amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street light etc. including provision of community centres, to be used for pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities etc. in improving the condition of slum dwellers in States/Union Territories.

A scheme called Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) which seeks to provide gainful employment to the unemployed and underemployed poor as per guidelines of the scheme, is under implementation since 1.12.1997.

A new scheme called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) has been launched in December, 2001 to provide shelter/shelter upgradation to the slum dwellers living below poverty line including economically weaker sections. This scheme has a component for providing community toilet facility also to slum dwellers. The Central Government provides a subsidy to the projects of the State Governments to the extent of 50 per cent while the balance to be met by the State Governments either through loans from HUDCO or other agencies or contribution from any other source.

Appraisal study for restructuring of IDSMT Scheme

3077. SHRI K. M. KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any appraisal study for restructuring the Integrated Development for Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has acknowledged that the scheme has not fufilled the objectives for which it had been launched; and

(d) if so, whether Government have plans to shelve the scheme and relaunch new scheme in its place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA): (a) and (b) This Ministry has entrusted evaluation study of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme to the Regional Centres of Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), Lucknow, Mumbai and Hyderabad and they have been requested to complete the study by September, 2002.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.